COD LIVER OIL.

sick to think of it, but it

isn't nearly as bad as it

used to be. The improved

method of refining it

makes it much easier

to take, and when made

into Scott's Emulsion al-

most every one can take

it. Most children like it

and all children that are

not robust are benefited

by it. When the doctor

says "Take cod liver

oil," he generally means

Scott's Bmulsion; ask

him if he doesn't. They

know it is more easily

digested and better than

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

mates, he can defend himself nicely with

Thanks are due to President Roosevel

for the thoroughness with which he has

solved the vexing question as to what we are to do with our ex-Rough Riders.

One consolation about a telepone strike

is that it will do away temporarily with

All this publicity for his Man with the

Dowle is willing to quit for \$1,000,000

The end of the rate bill is said to be

"in sight." No one seems to know which

Rhymes for To-Day

"I Promised Not to, But"-

When Doris tells me gossip of the sort that piques the ear, She nearly always ends up with a-"Well!"

"Well a work willing, a lexciting, even thrilling?—

Oh, by the way, I promised not to tell."

When Doris tells me gossip that she vowed she'd never breathe, She breaks her, little word—and knows

It wells. It was a seen to bother, hoping it will go no farther. If she adds: "Oh, my! she told me not to tell."

When Doris tells me gosstp, I perceive that honor's dead, And veracity the merest idle sell; And decide against confiding anything that's worth the hiding

To a girl who guarantees she'll never tell.

Merely Joking.

Needed Reform.-"I am in favor of

pelling reform." "Glad to hear it. Come around and give my stenographer a few points, won't you?"—Philadelphia Public Ledgor.

Leager.

Frayed,—"Why do youse avoid dat buildog?" asked Tired Tiffins, suceringly. "Fraid?" "Not personally," answered Precise Ferkins, "but my garments are sufficiently so."—Louisville Courier-Journal

When Fighting Begins.—"What's the new novel about?" "It's a story of love and war." "Ah, it follows the hero and heroine into their married life, eh?"—Houston (Evrentele

His Little Joke .- "Slow work convert-

ing the Algerians, isn't it?" asked the

tourist. "Yes." replied the missionary

'but we are winning them over hour by hour." "And Dey by Dey."—Exchange.

Ben's Roll.—Franklin was walking lown a Philadelphia thoroughfare with

that Philly isn't a hold-up town." His-tory never makes mistakes in the stage

He Was Busy,-Noozey: "Never saw

especially down at the next corner. saw half a dozen of them there to-day

saw nair a cozen or them there to-day who just stood around and did nothing for two or three hours." Ascum: "How do you know that?" Nozey: "How do I know? I just stood and watched them."—Philadelphia Press.

Giraffes on the Line.

Fifty Hours.

Notelets.

Only six persons in 1:00 live to be seventy-five years old.

New York consumes ten tons of salt daily.

From the maiden hair fern a palatable

murmured Franklin.

etting .- Houston Chronicle.

his famous roll.

"It ain't a very valuame Franklin. "Still I'm glad

the plain oil.

his new coat-of-arms.

the deadly "Busy now" cry.

who also would.

field for instance.

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Entered, January 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1908.

A well governed mind learns in time to find pleasure in nothing but the true and just. —Amiel.

The Gas Lease Matter.

The Evening Journal in a recent editorial apparently imputed, by a hypothetical question, a fraudulent purpose to the owner of The Times-Dispatch in concealing a supposed interest in the proposed lease of the city gas works.

The relations between the owner of The Times-Dispatch and the owners and editor of the Journal were such as almost to forbid the idea that anything unfriendly was meant, and, therefore, the Evening Journal was politely queried in respect to the purpose of its hypothetise. No doubt, as to what the reply would be was felt by The Limes-Dispatch because the character of the owner of es-Dispatch was fully known to at least one of the owners of the Journal, Mr. A. R. Holderby, Jr., who, for fifteen years had been in the most trusted and confidential relations with him, and it was deemed impossible that he could permit any such reproach to remain.

The editor of the Journal, has, however by evasion failed to deny that it was purpose-recklessly and without knowledge of the facts-to bedraggle with the odium properly attaching to underhand methods, the owner of The Times-Dispatch.

Considering all the circumstances, we confess we were amazed at, the coldblooded cynicism of the paper. It is, however, useful to us to learn on what lines our evening contemporary is being run, as we had entirely misconstrued the spirit of its management.

It is not necessary for us to say to the Virginia public that the Journal's charge is utterly unfounded and absurd, and so we dismiss the subject and the Journal from further consideration.

The Mob Spirit.

The mob spirit is rampant in the city of Springfield, Mo., Three negroes have been lynched, the jall has been destroyed the law trampled under foot, and the authorities defied. As a result, there is war to the knife between the whites and blacks, and the Governor has been compelled to send troops to the scene to

One of the most significant items in the report printed in yesterday's Times-Dispatch is that "many from the farming regions caught the mob spirit." The spirit is always contagious, and when it breaks out it is apt to affect the good citizens, as well as the bad. One lynching tends to demoralize the whole community,

Again, if Judge Lynch's court were niways orderly and just, and proceeder according to the calm and delfherate methods of the established court, somethe mob is never calm; the mob is never deliberate, and the mob is rarely just Its proceedings are in excitement and enger, in blood-thirstness, in defiance of the laws of God and man, in deflance of the rights of individuals and in the pirit of revenge.

The Springfield mob did not give its wictims any sort of a trial, but executed them forthwith, and it is said that the victims were innocent. The mob took no already condemned the men to death, and there was no appeal from its decision. Then, to show its utter contempt for the law, it demolished the jail.

What man is safe when the mob break

loose and goes on the rampage?

Juvenile Criminals. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the famous judge and his manner of dealing with youthful criminals. "It is not enough," said he adult criminals in a kind and humans manner," he says. "In the seven year: that tuvenile courts have been in exist we have learned that we have got t use the same amount of brains and mone and labor that we have brought to her and labor that we have brought to hea upon our elaborate criminal system to perfect a system for dealing with chil dren in such a way as to prevent then from becoming criminals. To do this w have got to keep in mind our four princi pless—to correct the child without charg have got to keep in mind our four principles—to correct the child without charging it with crime; to make parents and other citizens contributing to juvenile delinquincy amenable to the law; to introduce a report system through which parents, teachers and employers may cooperate with the court, and to provide a separate building for all juvenile court business."

Judge Lindsey thinks that one of the fundamental mistakes made in dealing with this class of criminals is that the do not permit the courts to a child into custody until he has broken a law and then in order to correct him they, have to bring him into court, prefer a charge against him and try him for parate and individual, in business." misdemeanor. The Colorado law permits the court to tawe a child into custody if

ing around a saloon as we have over, a boy who has been arrested for being drunk and disorderly. We are not required to give him a formal trial. I hold court all over the city of Denver. I am just as likely to hear a boy's case sitting on a soap box in the "newsies" alley," as in my private chambers and a great deal more likely than in the public court

If is plan is to get the confidence of the poy and make him understand that the judge does not wish to punish him, but to help him, and that in order to do so the judge must know the truth, and the whole truth; must know all about his life, the troubles and difficulties and the reasons for his delinquency. Judge Lindsey makes It a point never to allow a boy to get away with a lie, and he declares that no boy will be persistent in lying if you will let him see that you are with him and not ngainst him; that you sympathize with his trouble and that your only object is to do the square thing by him. He impresses upon the boy that the crime hurts him worse than it hurts the person against whom it is committed; that crime does not pay and that it is better for the boy nimself to be square.

We have not the space to go further into details, but the underlying purpose of his system is to prevent the lad from committing crime rather than to punsh him after the crime has been committed. To that end all parents as well as outsiders are, under the Colorado law, held to strict account, and punished severely if in any way they temp a child to do wrong. In spite of all effort, the child does go wrong, then it is the special concern, of course, to take him in hand in the

kindest way and reclaim him. It is a grand work. If only we can prevent the youth from becoming criminals, the adults will take care of them-

The Case of Dr. Crapsey,

In Batavia, N. Y., to-day begins wha promises to be one of the most interesting and important heresy trials in the history of the Protestant Episcopa Church. A trial court of five clergymen meets to pass upon the question whether or not the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey rector of an influential church in Rochester, has been guilty of violating his ordination vows. The Standing Committee of the diocese, who preferred the charges, is to appear as plaintiff, and ooth sides will be represented by able counsel.

Dr. Crapsey is specifically charged with having denied these doctrines of the Episcopal Church:

That Jesus Christ is God, the Savious of the world; that He was conceived by the Holy Ghost, and that He was born

The doctrine of the Holy Trinity. podily sense.

Passages are also quoted from his serons and from his book, "Politics and Religion," to show that his teachings have in other respects been opposed to those of the Church. In one oft-quoted passage, Dr. Crapsey has written: "The ounder of Christianity is in all things like as we are, born as we are born, dying as we die, and both in life and death in the keeping of that same

divine power." cused clergyman's plety or his religious devoutness. On the contrary, it is well known that through twenty-six years of excellent work he has built up a poor mission into an uncommonly strong parish. Nor is it urged that he has been preaching things that are not true. The opportunity to demonstrate the truth of his doctrine from the Scriptures, which he desires, is indeed, to be dealed him. The whole issue of the trial is to hang simply upon whether or not his teachings are in conflict with those of the church. The outcome of this trial will be vatched with intense interest. Even among those not disposed to accept liberal religious views, the preponderance of sympthny seems to lie with the ac o broader than many another divine whom no one has ever thought of dubdiocese is ruled by a bishop, who is an insistent stickler for strict orthodoxy and something of a martinent for discipline. Further, the Episcopal Church and has drawn strength from it. Lastly, no doubt there is a feeling that a little latitude for individual thinking may well e allowed to a man whose sincerity.

been so markedly demonstrated. The attitude of the Christian Church toward the whole current of new thought, which greater scientific knowledge has injected into humanity's interpretation of its creeds, is a question of tremendous and far-reaching importance. This is really the point to be defined in the of the Denver Juvenile Court, recently trial of Dr. Crapsey. It will strike the made a talk in New York about his work layman as odd that a case of such large consequence is entrusted to a clerical board drawn from a single diocese, not one of the members of which, it may be, particularly qualified to pass upon it.

faith and ability for splendid service have

Mr. Roosevelt and His New

Associates.

Some of President Roosevelt's apologist vould have it appear that in referring to great fortunes, in his muck rak speech, he merely suggested the advisu billity of an inheritance tax. Had that been all, the suggestion would have caused little comment, for England and some of the States of the Union impose such a tax; and even in Virginia we have had for more than fifty years collateral inheritance tax.

But Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion goes much farther than this. He was speaking of the danger of great fortunes 'It is pertinent to this people," said he cto grapple with the problems connected with the amassing of enormous fortunes, and the use of those fortunes, both corit was after that introduction that he said:

he enters a condition tendering toward delinquincy and by doing so the courts are enabled to correct him before he has become a confirmed delinquent. "We have just as much jurisdiction," said be, "over a boy whom we hear to be hang-yound a certain amount, either given in

life or devised or bequeathed upon death to any individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to band on more than a certain amount to any one individual; the tax, of course, to he imposed by the national, and not the State, government. Such texation should, of course, be almed merely at the inheritance or transmission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits."

The meaning is that great fortunes should be dissipated at the death of the owner; that the Federal government should put a limit upon the amount of money a man may bequeath, and that the excess should be confiscated. But, if that sort of limitation is once begun, where will it end? Who is to determine what a "swolllen fortune" is and what "heathy limit," and, if the Federal government may limit the amount of money a man may bequeath, why may It not limit the amount he may accumi late and possess? And if the limit be fixed by one political party at ten millions, why may not another party, seeking votes, place the limit at five millions, and still another at one million?

The idea is thoroughly Socialistic. In 1900 the platform of the People's Party demanded "a graduated income and inheritance tax, to the end that assregated wealth shall bear its just proportion

In the same year the Middle-of-the Road Populists demanded "the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same, if neces-

In 1004 the Socialist Party, which nominsted Eugene Debs, pledged itself to work for the "graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land

This goes to show, as we said in yesterday's comments, that Mr. Roosevelt, having broken away from his Republican moorings, is now drifting rapidly toward

Municipal Operation-Some Consequences.

We need not go to England to study municipal operation. We have all the experience necessary right here in our own city to satisfy even a wayfaring man of some insuperable objections to our present system.

No private business could live, much less prosper, if its management was practically without authority, was frequently changed, and was, in the first instance, not selected from any especial fitness. Yet, this is the system under which we operate our public utilities. The gas works, for example, would not have been run for a week as they were for thirty years, if any individual citizen had been authorized and empowered to operate that business for his own private gain. This does not imply corrupt management on the part of the city-rather the incompetence which has character ized our dealings with our municipal monopolics is the inevitable consequence of divided responsibility and lack of intelligent public interest.

This results always in useless cost and avoidable loss. Because all the public suffers together in discomfort, wasted money and inefficient service, the sum of the loss to the city is not lessened. There are occusions when even this condition is betier than a constant oppression of the people, or a continuous effort to de bauch its Council by a private corporation. But there is no need to tolerate either condition. We admire Mayor Mc-Carthy as a citizen and an official. Our feelings for him, however, do not blind us to the fact that he would be more valuable, even if less popular, were he to save some of his perfervid denunciation for the unconsciousable neglect of the gas works' need by new equipment these last ten years or more, and have fewer expletives for those who offer for a consideration to give better service at

Such a speech as that of Saturday evening last from the Mayor does not help to better the service. If he really wants to assist, let him show the people how to remedy the errors of the past management of the gas works and prevent their reoccurrence.

The Timos-Dispatch, we think, is a little too severe on Pontius Pilate. He was only an instrument—a necessary instrument—in the great plan of salvation, and the part according to a strument—in the great plan of salvation, and that he did his part according to a foro-ordained purpose of the Divine will seem hardly just cause for censure. How does The Times-Dispatch know that the selection of Pontius Pilate as an agent in the great scheme of a world's redemption was not a merciful manifestation of Providence to save him from the penalty of the crimes he had already committed?—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

We do not know. Does the Index-Ap-

We do not know. Does the Index-Appeal? But we believe that no plan of a just and loving Providence would require a judge to become a coward. When a man goes wrong of his own accord as in the case of Pilate it only shows that in scope of history there is a place even for the graft of a practical politi

When the Springfield lynching fever comes East and strikes Massachusetts, the esteemed Springfield Republican will be as interesting reading as you could find in a day's walk.

Giraffes on the Line.

There has been a temporary interruption in the telegraph service on the Victoria Falls line. It appears that a herd of giraffes became entangled by their nocks in the wires at Intundina, 125 miles from Bulawayo, and pulled about a mile down, breaking three of the iron poles.

The telegraph lineman wes, fortunately, near at hand and communication was interrupted only for a few hours. This is about the sixth time since the opening of the Falls line that similar intorruptions have occurred. In two cases epiphants were responsible—From the Bulawayo Chronicle. The Heraldry Court of England has established beyond peradventure that Mrs. George Gould's sincestry runs back to the twelfth century. The transaction was a little expensive, of course.

If Kingdon Gould should ever be at A curious incident in connection with the Tipperary fox hounds is related. Two of the pack went to ground with a fox in a deep culvert and were imprisoned for fifty hours.

They were found thirty feet below the surface completely exhausted and badly injured. One died soon afterwards. The fox was discovered perohed on a ledge just out of reach of the hounds and at once bolted on receiving his liberty.—From the London Telegraph. tacked again by his impolite college-



If you are build up and strengthen theentire system. It also cures Poor Appetite.

tent is brawed.

White horses are not used in warfare because they make too good a target.

If the atmosphere did not warm the earth like a blanket, the temperature everywhere would be 500 degrees below Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, or Malaria.

Current Opinion It almost makes you

> The Muck Rake.
>
> The President once more illustrates his alertness to public dangers in his denunciation of "the man with the muck rike"—the man who can look no way but downward, but fixes his eye only on what is vile and debasting. The muck rake is a usoful instrument. It is most necessary that we recognize what is vile and that we scrape it up, however offensive the process may be. But the man who never does anything else, "who never thinks or speaks or writes save of his feats with the muck rake," becomes, as the President well says, "not an inclement to good, but one of the most potent sources of evil." He obscures the distinction between the evil and the good; he clouds the clear stream of public judgment by his indiscriminate defamation; he deadens the public sensibility by his constant uprear, and thus becomes an offense to honest citizens and a shield of defense to criminals.—Philadelphia Ledger. The Muck Rake.

Gaynor and Greene.

The steady pursuit of this pair of rogues by the government and the final success of the prosecution have shown how idle is the charge that men of wealth and influence may commit crimes without danger of punishment. Justice sometimes fails, to reach a guilty man, poor or rich, but there is nothing in the history of the administration of the Federal laws to support the opinion that place or power or riches can save a man from the consequences of this illegal acts, and the same is true of the justice of the Sintes. Gaynor and Greene were guilty of crimes of a nature peculiarly easy to settle by compromise and the payment of money; they possessed political power and commanded great wealth; payment of money; they possessed political power and commanded great wealth and yet they found the government relentless in its prosecution. Had they been poor in pocket and in friends, their treatment would have been no more severe and no less fair.

The case of Gayner and Greene furnishes no evidence to support the ravings of those who yelp and yow'that the United States is "a rich man's country."—

Gold Imports and the Treasury. Muck Rake was certainly never anti-cipated by the late Mr. Bunyan.

We know of several other good men There's evidently more in a name than Will Shakespeare suspected. Take Spring-

Europe, At the end of September, 1902, in a It is less often contended nowadays that Judge Lynch is a typical Southern gentleman.

bonds in substitution for government bonds then in the Treasury to secure

bonds in the Treasury to secure public deposits, provided the banks thus withdrawing the "governments" would at once take out circulating notes against them. Three months later, when the money market had cased, he called upon the banks to gradually withdraw their twenty millions of miscellaneous securities and restore the "governments."

During last month Mr. Shaw "added more than ten millions to the amount of Treasury funds on Jaeposit with the banks and accepted "State, city and other bonds." The only novelty in the transaction made public yesterday is the fact that the funds are deposited for such a brief period and for a specific purpose.—New York Herald.

Roosevelt As a Pessimist.

Mr. Roosevelt has himself been engaged in public life something over a score of years, and almost any day of that time he has been denouncing and trying-to reform eyils of various sorts. His energy and persistence in this work have had some influence in leading the public to believe that, on the whole, we are in a pretty bad way. Others than he, with less practical shrewdness and less intimate information as to the facts, may have been led by his career to think that we were in a worse way than actually we were. The correction of this error lies not in denouncing them as "men with a muck-rake," but in publishing the facts. There are critics of the President who think that he is largely responsible for the undue heat of the public mind; that his tendency, when he sees anything he thinks is wrong, is to go for it as if it was wholly and always wrong, and that his own excitability spreads like infection to the minds of the less informed public. Yet, Mr. Rooseveli would not like, on this account, to be held up as the "man with a muck-rake." I ske the rest of us, he is fallible. It does not really help matters solemny, to lay not really help matters sole

Mr. Maxim Gorky does not seem to have made the hest beginning of his nission to this country. It may be that is his misfortune rather than his fault. is his misfortune rather than his fault. If so, he is entitled to commiseration. Circumstances appear to indicate, however, that he has in view some objects with which the best thoughts of America can scarcely be expected to sympathize and that he has some conceptions of ways are means for his propagands which are and that he has some conceptions of ways and means for his propaganda which are not marked with desirable discretion. These things are to be regretted, because Americans have, as a rule, regarded Mr. Gorky with interest. His standing in the literary world, his evident fervor in the cause of human freedom and his personal sacrifices and suffering have all commended him to attention. Before he came here his utterances and doings were chronicled and considered as of much importance, and on coming here he was greeted with a generous measure of that importance, and on coming here he was greeted with a generous measure of that hospitality which for many years America has been accustomed to give to political refugees from other lands. It would be matter for regret if Americans should be compelled to look upon him with dis-favor or with nothing better than cold tolerance.—New York Tribune.

Died From His Injuries. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
EURBEA MILLS, VA., April 18.—Henry Tatum, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tatum, died Friday night on account of a fall from a horse several months ago, sustaining internal intudes

A HAPPY Hounds and Fox Imprisoned for HOME

With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood

Its natural action. A healthy LIVER means pure

Gaynor and Greene,

Gold Imports and the Treasury.
Secretary Shaw yesterday gave the
financial community a surprise in the
statement that he had within the last
two or three days deposited twelve milions of Treasury funds with two city
banks to enable them to import gold,
and as security had accepted such bonds
as are "available as security to savings
banks," stipulating that the finoney shouldbe returned when the gold arrived from
Europe.

period of extended credits and monetary stringency, Mr. Shaw announced that he would accept State, city or other good

Roosevelt As a Pessimist.

down rules which only infallible men could possibly carry out fully.—New York Times.

Mr. Gorky's Mission.

Is one where health abounds.

revivity the torpid LIVER and restora

Rothert & Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES.

FOURTH&BROAD STS., RICHMOND, VA. **Imperial** Excelsion

Rothert & Co. stand back of them, Over 200 in use in Richmond. Every one perfectly satisfactory; not a complaint of any) kind. We're proud of this record.



Japanese carpet effects, many exclusive designs, pin-checks, floral and stripes.

China Mattings

that are sure to give satisfaction. We import

THIS DAY IN HISTORY April 17th.

Name Day, Rudolph. Sun rises at 5:24, 1013—Abdullah, a Moorish historian, killed at the taking of Cordova, his

native city.

1744—John Page, Governor of Virginia,
born. Noted for his patriotism and
theological learning.

1763—The Georgia Gazette, the first newspaper in Georgia, started at Savan-

704—The Russians expelled from Warsaw

1794—The Russians expelled from Warsaw by the Poles.

1796—The French convention decreed that all printers of journals should be personally liable for the contents of their papers, as well as the hawkers, sellers and posters of periodical papers.

1805—In Asia, a Spanish ship, with valuable carge and \$259,000 in gold captured by a British privateer and sent to Falmouth.

1817—Seven Luddites banged at Leicester, England. Luddites was a name given to malcontents who went about destroying labor-saving machinery.

1851—Minot's Ledge lighthouse carried away and the two assistant keepers drowned; the keeper, Mr. Bennett, was on shore. The lighthouse was last seen standing about 3 o'clock P. M., April 16th.

was on shore. The lightnoise was last seen standing about 3 o'clock P. M., April 16th.

1855—A free State convention drew up the Topeka constitution.

1855—Petropaviowsk deserted by its inhabitants, and its fortifications destroyed, and what stores could not be removed, were burned.

1861—Virginia Convention adopted secession ordinance by a vote of sixty to fifty-three, to be submitted to the people on the fourth Thursday of May. Porces were sent to selze the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry and the Gosport Navy Yard. All the military power of the State was placed under the control of the President of the Southern Confederacy. Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation, offering letters of marque and reprisal to all who wished to engage in privateering.

1864—At Plymouth, N. C., the Confederate rum and a battery sunk three Union gunboats.

1865—A convention was reached between General Sherman and General Johnson (Confederate) for the surrender

General Sherman and General John-son (Confederate) for the surrender of the latter's army, but was disa-

vowed later by the government, 1874-Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, is-1874—Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, Issued a proclamation declaring he would selze the Capitol building by force and oust "Governor" Brooks, who, he claimed, had usurped his office.
 1875—A plan of putting iron gunboats in the Rhine to offset a similar proposed plan by France announced by Germany.

many.

many.

1880—Powder mill explosion near San Francisco, Cal., killed thirty men.
1905—Russian fleet still at Kamranh Bay, coaling and refitting for final slash to Viadivostok.

The Pleasants and Ritchie Duel,

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-In my account of the combat hetween Pleasants and Richie, I lake the tirely upon the authentic "Report of the trial of Thomas Ritchie, Jr.," and have made no statement of facts, but such as are in the book.

as are in the book.

On the contrary, a writer in last Sunday's Times-Dispath, whilst criticising that account, appears to have relied in his counter statement upon a very fallible memory.

In the hope that he may have th pleasure of correcting his own errors, I advise him to make a careful perusal of the report before trusting his pen to

Pall of fog on lowiend,
Pall of mist on high,
Scarce a sign to show land,
Not a glimpse of sky!
Winter's grace all hidden, With the flend for here, Dread as thing forbid Chostly, grim and drear, North wind and bold wind, Wind that brings the fuller day. Fierce wind and cold wind, Cheer us as of cid, wind, Roll the mists away!

Where two fared a-singing,
Two that were but one,
Doubt's chill mists and clinging
Hide love's glowing sun,
Through the cold inists graping,
Blindly twent trude on,
Hinding past all heping
All life's beauty gone,
Strong love and true love,
Love that brings the fuller day.
What are doubts to you, love?
Gather strength anew, love,

The Risk Too Great,

Gather strength anew, love, Roll the mists away!

He desired to take out a life policy for \$30,000. Smilling eagerly the agent drew forth he blank form and began the usual series of questions. of questions,
"Query six," he said at length, "are
you an automobilist?"
"No," was the ready rejoinder, "I am "Motor-cyclist, perhaps"

Pure blood means health.
Health means happiness,
Take no Substitute. All Druggists,

"No."
The agent with a sigh laid down his pen.
"I am sorry." he said, "but we no longer insure pedestrians."—From the Minnespells Journal.

Views of the Virginia Editors

Lynchburg's Honorable Exhibit. In an article which we reproduced in these columns yesterday from The Rich-mond Times-Dispatch, bearing upon the mond Times-Dispatch, Beating apon pre-eminence of Lynchburg as an in-dustrial center, our contemporary seems disposed to accord all just honor to the

disposed to accord all just honor to the Hill City, and concludes:
"'Sir, we claim a part of that glory,"
Happily said; happily quoted, and spoken in a vein thoroughly characteristic of the chivalrous spirit always pervading our contemporary's editorial page, but before dismissing altogether this question of according credit where credit to the contemporary and on the contemporary of the contemporary and the contemporary are security have one word. On is due, we would have one word. the 27th ultimo, the News published an delibrial containing two tables, one in connection with the personal property of the various Virginia cities, and the other relating to the criminal charges of each. We have reason to think that it was the first of these tabulations as printed by us that the esteemed Times-Dispatch reproduced and made subject of criticism. Now as to the second table? of criticism. Now as to the content of the Did our contemporary see that? If not, let us again refer to it. Here, in proper order are the criminal charges for the

CRIMINAL CHARGES.
 Richmond
 \$37,711.74

 2. Norfolk
 34,012.61

 3. Portsmouth
 6,672.39

 4. Newport News
 6,637.38
 5. Petersburg 5,242.15

6. Ronnoke 4,743.33

7. Charlottesville 4,153,62

8. Alexandria 2,500.31

9. Danville 3,216.97

10. Lucabburg 3,015.90

That's rathor a rair showing for Lyinch burg, isn't it?—paying a larger personalty tax to Virginia than any of her cities, save Richmond, and drawing less from the State for criminal charges than any of them, with the exception of Manches-ter, the Virginia side of Bristol and

How to Build Up a Town.

How to Build Up a Town.

There are two things that are essential to the prosperity of any community in its husiness life, and without them, no matter what may be the natural advantages or resources, the progress of the business life of that community will be retarded.

The first essential is public spirit. Public spirit is opposed to the spirit of selfishness that says "every man for himself."

The other essential to prosperity is allied to the first. It is the encouragement of home enterprises.—Radford Advance.

Making Unnecessary Courts.

Making Unnecessary Conts.
The Court of Appeals, sitting at Richmond, recently handed down a decision with reference to the circuit courts, construing a recent act of the Legislature. We see it stated that the new courts are embraced in the bill, and it is not settled just what will be the effect of the decision.

If it should have the effect of abolishing the new courts and leaving matters where they are, we believe it would be in the interest of the State. We underin the interest of the State. We understand that any one county in this circuit has more business than two or three of the ordinary circuits across the mountains. Outside observers could see no reason for dividing this circuit, as there seemed to be plenty of time for the business of the court. If that he true in the most congested circuit in the State, how was it with the lightweight districts over the mountains?—Staunton Dispatch.

Public Roads.

North Carolina counties are far ahead of Virginia in their interest in the good roads question and are doings things that count. Guilford county, three years of more ago, voted an issue of \$300,000 ot bonds for macadamized roads, which they are actually issuing at the rate of \$60,000 a year and building good roads with them. They are paying the interest on their bonds and keeping up the roads and have not increased taxation a cent, and there is no probability they will have to do so. On May 12th, Rockingham county will vote on a like issue of bonds and while there is some active opposition, the friends of the public spirited movement are considered in the public spirited movement are considered a bond issue for good roads—and built them—that afterwards had cause to regret it.—Henry Bulletin. regret it .- Henry Bulletin.

Colonel Slemp's Predicament. A health expert has just announced that persons should not eat when worried. If Col. Slomp observes this rule he will starve to death before next fall's election.—Leba-

Editor's Patent Grammar and Speller.

Speller.

The new editor of the Enterprise makes no applogy for grammatical errors. We made our own grammar away back is the '50s at the old Marion school-house. We invite criticism on our work as a quili pusher. Don't be alarmed about our spelling or composition, as we have a patent on our way of saying things, and we are here for the good or our town and the people in general.—Rayville (Mo.) Enterprise.

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LUMBER Large Stock, Lowest Prices, Quick Deliveries.

Public Roads. another paper. C. M. WALLACE, SR. Mists.